THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

GERMAN INTRIGUES ABOUT TO SUCCEED.

BOME LIVELY CHAPTERS OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY -BAYARD'S POLICY IN THE SOUTH SEAS-

CONSUL GREENEBAUM'S ADVENTURES. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 -The fallure of the Samoa, and the menace of the Hawaiian Embassy to German Admiral to King Malietoa—the news of which came by cable last week-calls renewed attention to the affairs of the Samoan Islands, which have been in a tangled condition for fifteen years. Both Eng-land and Germany have Insted after these rich South Sea islands, but neither has had the nerve to seize them for fear of rouble with the United States. From a gendeman who recently returned here after several years' residence on the islands I have obtained some interesting information about their resources and some inside facts about the diplomatic struggle their costrol which have never been published. In conversation about the islands, he said: "The American Government is singularly blind to the value of the Samoan Islands. Secretary Bayard seems to be content with gaining possession of a picayune coaling station at Pango-Pango, which would be of very little value in case of a war with either England or Germany because of its remoteness from this country. The United States has lost prestige on the islands since it refused to uphold Consui Greenebaum The twelve Samoan Islands are 2,274 last year. The twelve Samoan Islands are Auck-miles from Honolulu, and only 1,496 miles from Auckland, New-Zealand. By their position they naturally belonged to New-Zealand, if they belonged to any civilized power. They are on the track of the steamer line from New-Zealand to this country, and with proper management American trade on the islands nd be as greatly developed as our trade has been with the Hawaiian Islands in the last ten years. The experience of the spreckels and other Americans in growing sugar cane on the Hawaiian Islands shows what energy and good business management can accomplish in the south seas when not restricted by harsh Governmental regulations such as gave the death blow to the Fiji Islands.

"But if the Sandwich Islands have proved a bonenza to American and English planters, the Samoan Islands offer a field infinitely richer and more varied for such enterprises. There is five times as much fertile land in Samoa as there is in Hawaii. Although sugar cane has not been cultivated to any great extent, the land is adapted to more remunerative crops. Coffee, toba co and cinnamon have all been cultivated with success at a minimum of expense. Yet of the 600,000 acres of cultivable lands on the islands only 15,000 acres are now planted in crops, and this body of 15,000 acres is almost entirely owned by the big an company of which Bismarck is said to be one of the leading stockholders. The land that is suitable for cotton and coffee is as rich as the river bottom lands in our Southern States, and the cotton produced is the equal of the best sea island staples. The German company had trouble only with the procurement of laborers. The Samoans, like the Hawallans, will not do steady work. The country gives them a living with comparatively no continuou labor, and no money inducement is sufficient to en-tice them to stay for any length of time on one plantation; so this foreign company, like Spreckels and other large sugar planters on the Hawal an Islands, has been compelled to import nearly all its labor. It has adopted the practice of bringing Germans, Scandinavians and Portuguese from the Madeira Isauds under contract to work its fields. The result has not been attended with the candals of cruel treatment and bitter race prejudice which as attended the same experiment in Hawait, and there seems to be no ques-, judging from the experience of this company. that all this great body of fertile land on the islands can be utilized and made to yield a royal revenue. TRAITS OF A CURIOUS PEOPLE.

"The Samoans are about the last people on the regular track of the steamer line to Australia who have retained their primitive characteristics and costume. Like the Hawasians, they have caught the trick from the missionaries of repeating prayers, and of attending church with great regularity, but unlike the Hawaiians, they have had stamina enough to keep fine Hawagians, they have had standard the from absorbing all the worst vices of civ ization. They seldom doink strong tiquor even when it is offered to them. The spectacle of the refusal of a free treat is something unknown on the Sandwich Islands, from his Highness King Kalakana to the lowest Kanaha. The Samoan, however, is satisfied with a native drink called "kava," which somewhat resembles our root

most accomplished hars and thieves in the South Seas, while their climate and their indolent, sensuous life preclude all possibility of virtue. Like some of the old tribes of North America, they regard lying as a mark of signal ability, and no one resident on the islands for any length of time will ever take the word of a Samoan under any circumstances whatsoever. They are so much in the habit of falsehood and exaggeration that they lie for the mere just of lying. Their thievish habits are a constant source of annoymne to all Europeans on the Islands. When the sun goes down and tropical durkness comes on, it is the pleasant custom of the Samoan to sally out and levy on the metons, tare and occounties or his neighbors. If his fellow Samoan has a good cop and is not on guard over it, he plunders there; but his favorite field of of crations is the gaiden of the European resident. Nothing but a high fence and eternal vigilance will preserve any fruit or vegetable clop in Samoa.

"Yet the people of Samoa have many good traits. They are generous and hospitable. Few of the atrocities which have marked the settlement of the other South Sea groups have occurred here. The Samoans have welcomed foreigners, and still welcome them. The race is a magnificent one—the men averaging nearly six feet in height, with normous muscular development. If they could only be induced to work regularly, they would make invaluable plantation hands. Their favorite amusement, however, seems to be fighting. As far back as anything is known of the history of the islands, there have been constant broils between rival chiefs, such as the one which is now going on between malieton and Tamassel, which threatens to throw the country into the hands of Germany. The samoan young man has little hope of gaining favor in the eyes of a copper-coloted damsel until he has captured the head of an enemy. It does not make any difference by what means he gets the head. This state of things is regarded by fo eigners as the cause of most of the gertila fighting which is constantly going on between bands of natives.

GERMAN INTRIGUES FOR CONTROL.

"You probably are aware, from the cable dispatches of a Samoan under any cheumstances whatsoever. GERMAN INTRIGUES FOR CONTROL.

"You probably are aware, from the cable dispatches and the news which comes by steamer, of some of the efforts of the Germans to get possession of the islands but no one who has not lived at Apia can have any idea of the persistency with which Bismarck has followed up his plan of gobbling up these rich South Sca pos-Where buildozing and intrigue have failed, money has been freely used, and the result is that before the close of this year it is pretty safe to say that Germany will be in possession of these long-coveted islands. Though so remote from American and European influences, the diplomatic history of these islands is wery interesting. The British fifteen years ago were in the ascendant there, as they were everywhere in the South Seas. In 1870 the islands were brought prominently into notice by the exploits of Colonel Steinberger, an American with a German name, who had aspirations to become the ruier of these islands. Steinberger did a small banking business in Denver before the War and was able to be of some service to Grant at one time when Grant needed money badly. When the General became President, Steinberger steinberger steinberger steinberger steinberger steinberger steinberger steinberger steinberger sentend and Grant, with the generosity characterisate of him, was willing to do something for Steinberger sentend Samoa because a friend of his had filled his imagination with the possibilities of a South Sea career. So he sailed for Samoa on an American manof-war, became a great favortic with the King and with the people, and came back after a year with an appeal from the Samoans to President Grant that the islands should be annexed to the United States. Grant threw the Samoans to President Grant that the islands should be annexed to the United States. Grant threw the appeal into his waste-paper basket, and Steinberger's plans in this line fell through. But before he left Samoa he had made arrangements with the great German commercial house of Godeffroy & Co., by which he was to give them a monopoly of Samoan trade for certain financial assistance. He clinehed his bargain with the heads of the house at Hamburg, came back to San Francisco, hought a trim yacht, fitted her out with arms and sailed away for samoa. He was recoved with open arms and set about at once to form a government. He drafted a constitution which gave almost autocrate powers to the Prime Minister, who was none other than Colonel Steinberger himself. He cultivated hoth the missionary party and the natives, but the former soon found that he was encouraging the mekendances which they had prohibited a influences, the diplomatic history of these islands is wery interesting. The British fifteen years ago were in

natives to defend him. There was a lively little fight and several on both sides were killed, when steinberger, to save bloodshed, agreed to leave. He was taken to Fiji and put as-hore. He was full of his wrongs, prepared a long petition for damages against the British Government, and went to London to present it. He gat no support from the American Government and that was his last appearance in the public eye.

LOOKING TOWARD ANNEXATION. "His attempt, however, led the Samoans to desire to ally themselves with some strong government. In 1877 the chiefs petitioned the British Government to establish a protectorate over the country, but they were refused. About two years afterward treaties securing commercial privileges were obtained by Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Six years ago Germany made the first move in the sch of annexation which is now about to bear fruit. The German devices led England in 1884 to make a treaty with the other two powers by which all bound themselves to respect the independence of Samoa. the year was out Germany broke this agreement by making a private treaty with the King which gave the terminal special privileges. The row that this raised regatened the king, and he claimed that he had been forced into the agreement. Farly in the next year the Samoans asset to be annexed to New-Zeanand, but the coronial government do not dare to

had been forced into the agreement. Farify in the had been forced into the agreement. Farify in the had year the Samoans asked to be ameased to New Zealand, but the Coronal Government due not dire to Lane tous step. At that time the German flag was housted on one of the islands by the bumptious capbain of a Coronan man-of-war, and there would have been a class at once I the Coronan Consult-General at Apia had not patied the lag down. The Germans then turned their attention to corrupting the natives, and induced Tama-est, who held the position of Vice King, to lay claim to the throne. Before this Maheton, who traces has kingly descent lack for five himdeed years, had been the recognized rule. Tama-seal gathered his adherents about him and a civil war was begun.

"Nothing material was accomplished, however, and the Germans to expedito matters in May, 1886, sent three large war vessels to Apia. The Admiral entered his begularious with Tamasesi and recognized him as the runer of the country. This alarmed Malietoa, and he appealed to our Consul at Apia. Berthold Greenebamin, for help, Greenebam promptity issued a poclamation extending the protection of the United States to Malietoa and ordering Tamasesi to disband his troops. Greenebam also hoisted the American and samoan flags on the same staff with the American and samoan flags on the same staff with the former on top. He was cock of the waik for about two months until wed came to Samoa that the American Government would not sustain him.

"Since then nothing material has happened at Samoa until the sending of the Hawaiian Embassy to Apia to propose a great south Sea Island confederation with Kaiakawa at its head. The Embassy failed in its objects, but it succeeded in stirring up anew the policy of the Germans that lot to the recent demand upon the King for a heavy line. This fine was huposed for an alteged breach of the treaty with Germany, but such a claim comes with very lad grace from a power which has repeatedly broken its own compacts in Samoa. The King is un AN INTRODUCTION TO ROYALTY.

"of all the ludicrous features of diplomatic life in Samoa during the last few years, none exceeds the Greenebaum is a San adventures of Greenebaum. Francisco dry-goods merchant whose specialty is patent overall. His firm had intimate relations with American merchants in samua. Greenebaum had political aspirations, and thought to combine a with a commercial career in Samoa, so he pestered everybody who had any influence here for endations, and after the usual struggle Washington, he gained the Samoan consulship. Several Americans and Englishmen who were passengers on the stramer to Australia which carried Greenebaum and his credential, to enliven the tellium of the voyage filled the credulous consul with all finds or romances about the wealth and importance of Kfur American ambassador was wont to live on the 1-lands when the steamer reached Apla, and one of Greenebaum's friends came aboard, the consul asked

Greenehaum's friends catue aboard, the consul asked cagerly about the arrangements for his reception.

"The friend said there would be no trouble about that; he would take him up personally to see the King, as Malleton was an acquaintance of his. When they reached the butel, the friend proposed that they make the visit at once 'faut,' protested forenewam none of my tranks are ashore yet. I haven't any dress suit adapted to the occasion. It would not do to see the King in this rough rig. His friend told him that an informal call did not demand any ceremony; so they started out for the palace. Greenelaum could see no buildings that looked like a palace, when they were once out of the reture of the four there was nothing in dight but the grass buts of the natives. After a few minutes walk his guide stopped in front of an unusually large but, and paralyzed Greenetaum by announcing that it was the royal palace. It was a very digty but with bones, and other rouse thrown The Samoan, however, is satisfied with a harrive discovered and the last and somewhat to seembles our root beer, and he has a great contempt for the drunkenness which is so common among the foreign residents on the islands. The Samoans retain, with little change, their native costume of a hundred years ago. A kilt which extends from the waist to the knees is the standard costume of both sexes. Through missionary influence, many of the women wear a bodice of calico or other thin stuff when in holiday attire, but the ludicrons sight so often seen in Honoilul of native women going to church in heavy bombazine dresses with the increary at 110° in the shade is happily nover. Seen in sunny Samoa.

"There seems to be a curious misconception of the character of the people by most of those who write for the cyclopardas and other annuals. Thus you will find it stated that the natives are reputed virtuous and honest. No one who has resided on the islands has ever been able to discover either of these traits in the great mass of the people. They are notorious as the most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and there so the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, most accomplished lars and theves in the south Seas, the south Seas

LUCKY DISCOVERT OF JEWELS.

From the St. Lauts Globe hemorest.

Fome years ago Edison, the electric wizard, was convinced that platinum existed in North Carolina. He sent William Earl Hidden, an accomplished mineralogist, in search of it. Protessor Hidden little knew at the time how full of results to him that pursuit of platinum would be. He could not find the desired mineral, but he found something far better. Being in Alexander County, while the state many miles from a railway, he in search of it. Processor Hidden little knew at the time how full of results to him that pursuit of platinum would be. He could not find the desired mineral, but he found something far better. Being in Alexander County, a quiet part of the State, many males from a railway, he was directed by Mr. J. A. D. Stephenson to gen bearing ground, and looking a little more narrowly, found some of the gems. He purchased some land, returned to Edison, and reported his vain quest of platinum, then came back to North Carolina. He went to work to develop his mine. Sinking a shaft in a simple way, he gradually made the opening larger until superficially the mine presented the aspect of a stone quarry. Out of this rude pit in the earth were taken unnumbered gems—one hitherto unknown. To this Mr. J. Lawrence Smith, of St. Louis, an eminent scientist, gave Hidden's name, and "Hiddenite," the equivalent of the diamond in value, became instantly the fashion. Its ten lett intelligenen crystals, its intense hardness and its new beauties when cut, were only some of its charms. From the day of its discovery to the present it has been a hopeless task to supply the demand for it. Every Hiddenite found is already purchased long in advance.

But strainge as is this flashing green miracle of the earth, the place of its birth is still stranger. The laborers who are working in the mine handle their picks with the greatest care. They are on the watch for "pockets," Possibly for an hour the digging goes on and no pening, with tender flugers the earth is partially removed and finally the miner fees with his hands every portion of the walls of the opening. It may happen that his search is in value that her sea that his flugers touch little crystals that are so imbedded in the sides of the pocket that their points project outward. They are carefully picked out. Perhaps all are beryls, perhaps there are a dozen kind of gems, or yet again it may be that there are only Hiddenites. Sometimes gems worth hundreds of dollars are thus taken from one pock

ANNEXATION SENTIMENT IN CUEA.

From The Jucksonville (Fig.) News Herald.

A company of distinguished Cuban genticenen passed through the city yesterday noon on the Cuban Fast Mail es reule to Hawana.

Rafael Fernandez de Castro is a leading member of the Autonomist, or Home Ruie, party of Cuba.

"How is the agitation of free trade in America regarded upon the island!" [a reporter inquired of him.]

"We, of course, realize that free trade would be greatly to our advantage in the way of increasing our exports of sugar. The United States are our principal consumers. We sent them last year over 400,000 tons of sugar, while only 50,000 tons went to Spain, and at home we consumed only 100,000. Should Cuba become annexed to the United States that country could and would easily supply the whole world with its sugar."

"You speak of annexation, Signor. Is there a prevalent seatment in favor of it in Cuba!"

"I may truly answer you that annexation is the volcano under the mountain, ready at almost any time to burst forth. Down deep in their hearts all Cubans are in favor of it. But for political reasons expressions of this sentiment are suppressed. There is no organized movement in favor of annexation; the soutiment may be said to be yet in embrye; the newspapers rarely, if ever, refer to it, and public discussion of the United States, that annexation is the foud hope of the Autonomists. The youngest of us hope to see it realized before we die. We are gradually and peacefully moulding public sentiment la favor of home government; the press is adding us, and education in the island is deing much for our cause. After a home government, annexation would naturally follow."

ANOTHER CUP DEFENDER PROFOSED.

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should be annexed to the United States. Grant threw the appeal into his waste-paper basket, and Steinberger's plans in this line fell through. But before he left Samoa he had made arrangements with the great German commercial house of Godeffroy & Co., by which he was to give them a monopoly of Samoan trade for certain financial assistance. He clinched his burgain with the heads of the house at Hamburg, came back to San Francisco, bought a trim yacht, fitted her out with arms and sailed away for samoa. He was received with open arms and sei about at once to form a government. He drafted a constitution which gave almost autocratic powers to the Prime Minister, who was none other than Colonel Steinberger himself. He cultivated both the missionary party and the natives, but the former soon found that he was encouraging the meke demoralizing, and the American and the English merchants soon discovered that Steinberger was playing directly into the hands of the German company, which threatened to monopolize all trade. So both parties are to work on the King and, stimulated his jealousy till he declared that he would no longer have a prime minister.

"Finally one day the American Vice-Consul sent word to the commander of an English man-of-war then in the herbor to take away Steinberger or there would be trouble. The British capital ment with a party of marines, but Steinberger or there would be trouble. The British capital went ashore war had budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the budge. He said he was a Sumoan, a at called on the

THE THEATRES.

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AND THOSE TO

Manager Abbey expresses himself as fully content with the prospects of Wallack's under his new manage-ment. Mr. Abbey's friends are already commenting upon a possible friendly rivalry with Mr. Daly, and the opin ion seems to be that the two houses will vie with each other in seeking to present plays finely mounted, with close attention to detail and with carefully chosen cast of characters. Mr. Abbey's purpose is to give frequent changes in the bill. He will produce several of Robert-son's plays. Mue. Dolaro's "Fashion" will follow "Caste" and Mr. Abbey has strong expectations that the play will prove a strong card. Sidney Grandy's "Silver Shield," Robertson's "M. P.," probably "Ours," and at least one Shakespearean revival are already determined on.

Daniel Frohman has decided to begin the fall and winter season at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday. No-yember 1. "I should not wish to extend the run of the Great Pink Penri further," said he the other day " because I have been a year in getting a good company and I am anxious to present this to the public as soon as possible, as that will largely be the key-note of the Lycemu's future. The opening will also signalize the production of another American play by two American writers, a play which I have requested them to make thoroughly American, as well as its types. Of course I elsim nothing for it except an attempt in the direction of producing native material. If it goes fairly well shall do another one, a little lighter in texture. Wife,' by Belasco and De Mille, is a serious subject, but as there are comedy characters in the play I expect it as there are considerable light and shade—with a great deal of light." The complete cast of "Toe Wife" embraces Herbert Kelery, Heary Miller, W. J. Lemoyne, Charles Walcot, Charles Dickson, William Friversham, Nelson Wheatcroft, Walter Rellows, Georgia Cayvan, Louise Dillon, Grace Henderson, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Alice Crowther and Vida Croly.

Mrs. Langtry has been casting carefully about to find another new play and she has decided to accept for proquetion next year one written by George H. Jessop and Horace Townsend. So far as can be learned at present the subject is a semi-historical one, the idea of which the subject is a semi-historical one, the idea of which was suggested by Mrs. Langtry herself, it having been one long held in view by her. The synopsis of the play was read to her last week and she was well pleased with it. She expresses the belief that when the play is limited she will have a valuable piece of troperty. It is her intention that the scenery and costumes shall be especially elaborate.

The beginning of rehearsals at the Metropolitan Opera House for the season has extended at least as far as the dragon and some of the energy. The manipulation of the big beast which is to breathe fire and fary in "Siegfried" has been a source of anxiety to the whole house, but Mr. Bradwell, the property master, has finally sub-qued the monster so that he lashes his tail and performs horrifying gyrations in a way to frighten the boldest horrifying gyrations in a way to irrented the solutions the kinght. The monster was built last winter, when it was expected that "Siegfried" would be given. The popularity of "Tristan and Isolde," kowever, made the post-ponement of the other Wagnerian opera hecessary. Director Stanton is anticipating an equal success for "Siegfried." The principal singers will arrive on the Saale, which sailed on Weshesday.

Colonel John A. McCaull, who ran over here from Philadelphia on Tuesday to be present at the opening of Wallack's under Mr. Abbey's management, was greatly pleased with the occasion and seemed to be so with the world in general, for "Bellman," he said, had opened the night before in Philadelphia to an immense house. The manager was in a determined mood about the Wilson Aronson matter and seemed inclined to insist on his contract. The Aron-sons, on the other hand, state their belief that Mr. Wil-son will not play or sing for any manager next summer.

Harry Miner does not intend to make a sensation over the arrival of Mrs. James Brown Potter, who will reach the city on the steamship Champarne. Manager Davis, in speaking of Mrs. Potter's arrival, said: "The lady will come to the city just as she would if she were any lady in private life. Where she will stay when she comes here I do not know. Mrs. Potter's arrival will be a perfectly quiet our."

At Daly's the run of " Dandy Dick " has proved some thing of a surprise. After the first severe criticisms on the work Mr. Daly was of the opinion that it could not run long, but it picked up unexpectedly and, according to Mr. Dorney, "is holding its own first rate." The play will probably be continued for several weeks. Mr. Daiy's apprehension about it at first is reported to have been that it was "foo English." The manager is said to be contemplating several toyelfies to follow "Dandy Dick." in rapid succession if necessary.

Colonel R. F. J. Miles is of the opinion that now is a great and glorious opportunity for the rising of another star in the theatrical firmament, even in the Stake This star is Miss Julia Marlowe. "She is the amartest girl in Shakespearean pleces," said Colonel Miles the other day, as he gently expounded Miles the other day, as he gently exponded the situation "that I have ever seen. She has been studying privately for two or three years. She will make her first appearance on Thursday, October 20, at matinee. I had had thoughts of having her make her debut at Wallack's, but they are so busy there with rehearsals that I have decided to bring her out here at the filloit. She will not begin with Shakespearan characters here, however, but will make her first appearance as Forthern in 'ingomar'. Miss Marlowe is unsetten version, is of Forcian parth, but has pean brought in it. order. She plays for the play and shade. Anybody who ca play Parthenia well can play anything." Colonel Mise spoke with enthusiasin. Charles Frohman seems to have had more influence

with W. H. Gillette than any other man in the theatrical world, for be has persuaded him to give ten weeks of his time to presenting the character portrayed at the Lycoum by Mr. Sothern in the "Great Pink Pearl." Mr. Frohman by Mr. Sothern in the "Great rink read,"
will put the play on the road about Thanksgiving time,
sending it to the principal cities of the country. Mr.
Gillette, who has announced his intention to devote himself to his dramatic work as author and manager, and who has refused all offers to continue in "The Private Secretary," has yielded for the Ich weeks vendire to Mr. Frohman's tact. The principals of the present Lyceum cast will also go on the road. Mr. G Lyceum cost will also go on the road. Mr. Gillette, meanwhile, is bushly at work on "She," which is to be given at Niblo's next menth. Although Mr. Gillette's adaptation is considered a strong one, it has been determined to give additional effect to it by the use of choruses and extra people, nearly 200 all told. As Mr. Gillette has sent another "Held by the Enemy" company into the field, this time into connecticut, he now has four organizations producing this successful play, two in this century and two in England. Williamson, Gavnar & Mosgrave, the Australian managers, through Mr. Mosgelve, are roing totake models and manuscript of the play to Australia to preduce the work there in their half dozen theatres.

THAT CHINESE BANKING CONCESSION.

THAT CHINESE RANKING CONCESSION.

From The Washington Sunday Gazette.

When the negotiations were begun in China a majority of the mandarins of the Empire together with the Viceroy participated in the deliberations, and for five weeks these discussions went on continuously, it was not alone the telephone and telegraph that was considered, but every feature of the international bank with its enlarged powers of coinage, currency, and the building of railroads throughout the kingdom was carefully gone over and the benefits likely to result both to China and the American syndicate were minutely weighed. Mr. Barker was kept constantly advised of the progress of these negotiations by cipher dispatches, and the relations between the Chinese representatives and the American syndicate were throughout of the most cordial character.

Finally the negotiations were completed and as the Viceroy considered that the benefits which would accuse to the chinese Government from the concessions were so important and so valuable he concluded to dispatch a special envoy with Count de Mitklewicz on his return to this country to personally meet Mr. Barker, the head of the American syndicate and confer with him as to certain minor details. So far as the chinese Government was concerned these concessions were complete, and were the law of the land before the envoy started for this country. This fact was stated to a "Gazette" representative by the envoy himself when he was in this city. They had received the induscement and approval of the mandarins and the signatures of the Viceroy and the Government at Pélin.

When the Imperial envoy, Mr. S. P. Ma-Kien-Chang, went over to Philadelphia and met Mr. Wharton larker the discussion of the eleven—not twelve—clauses in the contract of concession was begun again in order that when operations should begin there could be no misunderstanding on either side. As fast as each clause was agreed upon—and the best lord. He some the surface of the Chinese Government—if was exhibed to the Viceroy and appro

The agreement between the American syndicate

The agreement between the American syndicate and the Chinese Government is an accomplished fact. The money necessary to carry on the enterprise has been subscribed, both in china and this country, and a formal election of officers will soon be had, the opposition of the Europeans has been unavailing, and they will have to submit to the serious loss of Chinese trade of which they have for so many years enjoyed a complete monopoly.

These concessions and the formation of the American syndicate mean much to this country. There are eighteen treaty ports in China and the trade with them amounts to about \$1,200,000,000 annually. Horetofore this has been controlled by English, French and German traders who have furnished inferior goods at exceptional prices. The Chinase are shrewl enough and realized that they were being swindled, but saw may out of their difficulty until this proposition was made to them by the Count de Mikhewicz os behalf of the American syndicate. In this China is to have an equal partnership with the syndicate and thus will derive equal benefit from the onterprises. China knows that we in the United States manufacture better goods than England, France or Germany and can sell them at cheaper rates. She knows that if the deals with us direct she will get American articles of American manufacture and not bogus goods with

fraudulent American brands as have been palmed of upon her for years past.

All this immense business of \$1,200,000,000 a year will now be diverted to this country and our merchants and manufacturers will reap the benefit of it.

SWALLOWED UP IN DARRNESS.

A MYSTERY THAT MAY NEVER BE EXPLAINED. The tramp who shudders at an anachronism is a disgrace to his profession. It was late on a Tuesday night and a young man, who, like the great Emerson himself, "does not belong to the poets, but only to a low depart-ment of literature—the reporters," was walking along Broadway with some companions. A shout or two of laughter and a tramp, mushroom-like, popped up, and in the most conclining and instituting phrases, and the smoothest and mellowest of voices began:

"Excuse me, gentlemen. I believe that you, like myself, like to have a good time occasionally." The re-

porters noticed assent, mere by the way of encourage ent than of admission. "Well, I'm that kind of a bird myself, and just at

present I'm in pretty tough luck." The "bird" comparison was good, although the plumage

was ruffled and be traggled, suggesting flights not far above the soiled things of earth. "I went out to-day to the annual meeting of the Michael O'Toole Association at Wienerwurst Park, Weehawken, and unfortunately took a little too much." His meaning, of course, was clear, although the ex

pression was indefinite. "in fact, gents, I have spent all my money. I live up Ninety-sixth-st, and I'm so tired that I can't possibly walk seventy blocks," and his quivering legs trembled with each quaver of his voice. "All I ask is that you give me your names and addresses, and advance me a loan of five cents for carfare, which I will return to morrow.'

The reporters were touched. It was a miserable plight to be in, and they magnanimously scraped up five pennies, and gave them to the overjoyed member of the Michael O'Toole fraternity. A heartless inquiry as to whether he really wouldn't prefer to squander that nickel on a glass of beer seemed to rend him in twain as ne passed away, with the money, but without the names and addresses for which he had pleaded.

he passed away, with the money, but without the names and addresses for which he had pleaded.

It was on the Thursday night following, and the reporters were waiking along Fourcentiest, discussing the play, when a familiar B are caught their attention, and a voice, smooth and meliow, began.

"Exense me, gentlemen. I am in a bad way: I have just returned from chicago in the mine-thirty train, and am on my way to my facily at Yonkers. Unfortunately, I lost my purse on the journey, and, therefore, I am compelled to ask you if you will give me your names and addresses and advance me a small loan, with watch to get lodging and something to eat. I will repay you in.

In most have noticed several glummers of recognition in the reporters' eyes, for before they could ask him by what Dr. Jestil and Mr. Hyde contrivance he had experied himself to Chicago, and imported himself back to New York in two days, he had vanished as sathenly and as quietly as the misinroom disappears under infriently blasts. The secret of his marretions locomotion was jost in the daraness which awailowed nin up.

TOO MANY LEGS AND WINGS

BOARDING-HOUSE FOWL TOO MUCH LIKE BEETLES. Old Mr. Rottle was busily devouring his soup. He and Prof sor Nunige were the first to appear at the dinner table, even Mrs. Conhooler, the landady, not having yet "You see," remarked old Mr. Rottle, pausing to stir in

a little more sait, "long experience in this household has taught me that to avoid surprises in the soup it is wise to arrive as early at dinner as possible. Arrive late, and the appetite is liable at any mome to be destroyed by pos-"I agree with you heartly, sir," replied Professor

The Professor was a small man with a large baid head. He were steel rimned spectacles with tufts of white ton tied on like saidles where they bestroic his nor

excenses contain the Professor, sampling the grap in the fruit dish to decide which bonen to take subs

thing, but I say that life is not short for that, if we in-clude soups hash and plant chowden. As this juncture Mrs. Conhector, the Young Lady Boarder, and several others came in. The Bank Clerk and the Two Madden Ladies were away; the former was on a

hunting trip, and the latter had announced that they were going to the mountains for the antunin, and then checked their trunks for Bloomheld, New Jersey.

"I notice, Mrs. Cothesker," remarked Old Mr. Rottle affaility, "that the covers have been taken off the parlor furniture—Yes, thank you, a little of the chornes—and as the approach of whater is thus sufficiently heralded I shall get out my winter suit and let the camphor—"

Here the old gentleman suddenly coseed. The plate that was brought to him contained the wing of a chicken. He majected it in freezing silence, and at length said in tones of deepest indignation:

"Mrs. Cothesher, I should carnestly like to know why it is that the bearacre in this hears actions recover any

are scarce I am generally given a leg. If we dine on rouse duck I still feast on the legs and if there be turkey for diner I am compelled to strengle with the dramatic and soil my fingers and clothes in the comount. If it is not a legs it is a wing. I have kept a record of the matter, and during the post two years I have received.

A friend who recently tray ninety-three wings, sixty nine legs and the white meat only eight times. I have noticed, moreover, that the other beariers are served legs and wings with equal frequency. " You have all there is," faltered the land ady, much dis-

HE WAS BOUND FOR THE CITY HALL

At the Chatham Square station yesterday a little incident eccurred which amused the bystamiers. A young man had come from up-town on a Second-avetrain, and had crossed the brigs to the Thirleave platform. Just them a South Ferry train came in sight, and the guard on the station plat ferry train came in again and the guard on the station plat-form called out loudy "South Ferry train". The young man steeped up to the guard and politoly asked, "Does this train go to they Hall?" The guard looked at him in astoursh-ment, and then, evidently thinking that the young man was

trying to play some game on him, again called out, "South The young man, made no wiser by this information, again sked him. "Does this train go to City Hall?"

The guard, probably thinking that such simplifity was too

The guard, probably thinking that such supposing that the other was up to some trick, turned his back on his questioner and once more shouted. "South Perry train."

The young man lost his temper, and solving the guard by both shoulders he turned him round and cried wrathruly. "I have asked you a half a losen times if this train, this one right here, goes to City Hall." The guard amerity replied, "Well, havon't I told you a half a dozen times that this is a South F —..."

right here, goes tool you a half a dozen times that this is a South F — "I don't care a darn whether this is a South Ferry train of a Haiffax train, 'broke in the other, 'What I want to know if it goes to try Haiff.' This was too much for the guard, who wrenoted himself away from his formentor, and smutering to himself, 'bout the blames little know anything F disappeared into the ticket-offer. By this time the rain had come to a stop at the station, and the young men, repplane one the olatform of the forward car repeated his question to the guard on the train. The station has the station of the platform of the platform the property of the first many the station of the platform the platform therefore any tor won't tell me anything about it.' The guard tool him that it don't, and as a stepped off the train same aby stander explained to him that the City Haif station also stand tool him to take the train that the City Haif station trun, and told him to take the train that displayed two white dises on its loconactive. The venus man thanked him for the information and said: 'Why couldn't that follow have told me that! How did I know that the City Haif was not a station on the South Ferry line! I never was down here before in my life."

NO LONGER A STATESMAN.

NO LONGER A STATESMAN.

Ex State Senator A. L. Daggeti, of Brooklyn, has for twenty years worn a glorious big brown mustache and killing side whiskers. The same barber has shaved him for seven years consecutively. The other day he had a new barber.

"Out off my side whiskers," said the Brooklyn politician as he sank down in the chair. The new barber obeyed. The old barber would have rebelled and the whiskers have been saved, for no so mor were the shears run through one side of his hirante glories than Daggett repented. It was then too late. Two hours later the Sanator was in a Broadway car in late. Two hours later the Senator was in a Broadway car in Now. York, bound uptown. He was reading a paper. A man whom he had known for a quarter of a century came in and ant down beside him. The newco ner eyel him closely. Presently he said, half apologetically. "You look like Senator Daggott." "Sorry for that," was the graff reply from the Senator,

who kept his eyes riveted on the paper,
"Your voice is like Senator Dargett's," said the man in second attempt to open co aversation.

More's the pity," was Mr. Daggett's unvielding and discourteous reply. The car passed on six or eight blocks. The controors repir. The car passed on six or eight blocks. The man grow restless, all the time eyeing the Senator, and insidy reaching over and putting his hand on Mr. Daggott's knee liquired in a comblemtial tone:
"Say, really, aren't you Senator Daggett?"
"No, sir," as the reply, in a tone that would have frozen a waterfail.
"Still the man doubted. He looked closer and quizzically at Mr. Daggett for a monte and then exclaimed:
"Say, you are a list"
"No, sir," I haven't been a member of the State Senate for two years," responded Mr. Daggett with a readiness that set every one in the car lunging. A moment later he had awung off the car and disappeared in the crowd.

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL. WITH SOME REFERENCES TO VIRGINIA.

THE COST OF THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY-NOTES ON THE INTERIOR- DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- I hear a good deal of quiet gossip about the expenses of the President's journey and nany speculations as to who will bear them. The estimates of cost vary widely, but none of them seems very low. An experienced railroad man whose opinion I asked recently thought that the actual expenses of the trip, exclusive of the public and private entertainment of the President and his party at various places, would not fall short of \$6 000, and might amount to \$5,000. It is said by some of Mr. Cleveland's friends that he personally bears all the expenses of the trip and that he is careful not to place himself under any obligations to the railroad companies. Others explain that the leading Western and Southern towns which he visits on invitation of their citizens will pay all the expenses of the journey. My railroad friend was of the opinion that by a rather elastic construction of the Interstate law the burden of expense would be materially fightened, no matter who should be required to bear it. He referred to that provision of the law which requires uniformity of rates for the carriage of passengers " under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," which he thought in a pinch might be made to apply to the passengers the meetives as well as to the conditions and circum-stances of their transportation. In fact, he did not seen to believe that the cost of the journey will prove a very heavy drain on Mr. Cleveland's pocket.

There is some talk of the destruction of another hisorie landmark in Washington. It is a small, old-fash-oned brick house in Pennsylvania-ave, near the Treasmry Department, which was once occupied by the office of the Treasurer of the United States. The Government was not much troubled with a surplus in those days, and the funds on hand were kept in a little vanit which was opened with a bigkey. This key the Treasurer kept in his own possession. One might be carried it to his home in the country, and owing to some circumstance he failed to put in an appearance at his office the following day. The road to Canada was a long one in those days, and besides, the Treasurer's honesty was unquestioned; nevertheless the United States was obliged to suspend payments for that day because the key was not at hand and the vault could not be opened.

The following story is told me by a friend relative to our last Republican Secretary of the Interior. Some years ago a poor and shabbily attired boy was furtively sketching one of the pictures at the Capitol. A gentleman came up, and in spite of the sketcher's shyness sucereded in getting a glance at his work.

"You have no reason in the world to be ashamed of these efforts," he remarked. Impury showing that the boy was struggling manfully along under difficulties, he handed him a card, saying: "If ever I can s-rve you in any way, my boy, don't hesitate to call upon mer send in your name and I will certainly do what I can to aid

The gentleman was Senator Henry M. Teller. When he became Secretary a druggist for whom the youth did "odd jobs," and who told me the story, advised him to call at the Interior Department. The boy did so; he was immediately appointed messenger, and subsequently promoted to a position where his talent could better serve the Department, while, to his credit be it said, my informant averred that he believed the secretary never had occasion to regret his generosity.

There are some curious stories affoat among lawyers here, but which are rather carefully concealed from the outside world in respect to what may follow the nomination of Secretary Lamar to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It seems to be a matter of history that the Lamars have always been thrifty-of course I don't mean a reproach. But there are some lawyers here who assert that a legal firm, one of whose members is a relative of the Secretary of the Interior, has succeeded in staining some dec sions from the Interior Department which have been of great pecuniary benefit to that firm and which have been reversals of decisions by several of Secretary Lamar's predecessors. So severe is the critieism of Secretary Lamar on this account that I would not be surprised if the Senate should inquire into the matter in case of his nomination as Associate Justice.

I am afraid there are several screws loose in the Interior Department; for example, every reader of THE TRIBUNE knows what a stern and virtuous official " General" Sparks is. Yet I hear that he actually feels obliged to keep in the service a special agent who, since he began the performance of his duties, has been forced to turn State's evalence in order to escape punishment for unlawful gaming. As this man was appointed since For inhalm games Sparks became Commissioner, I cannot believe that he would be retained in office after Sparks knew that he had induiged in gambling and then " peached " in order to A friend who recently travelled over a considerable

part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, informs me that ifs condition is poor-" apparently run down," as he expressed it—that the provision for the comfort of passengers is not what it should be, and that the personnel of the service seems to be discouraged and careless. Among other things he said: "I bought a ticket for a journey. which I desired to take would connect at a certain time and place with another train of the same company on a branch line. Now, the ticket was bought at one of the main stations, and the agent who sold it must have known that at the very moment when he did so the con-necting train was in an 'accident'. Well, when I reached the junction, which is an important one, of course the train, which was to bear some twenty passengers on their fourney, had not arrived. We were bundled out in the rain and informed that the train might be along to pick us up in two or three hours. As I said the function is an important one, and yet the company has absolutely no station house whatever for the shelter and accommodation of its patrons. We were detained there four hours in a chilly, rainy night, and the women passengers were obliged either to seek shelter in a place not provided by the railroad company or to remain out of doors. The baggage and the mail sacks lay on an open platform. All the duties of the station devolve on one man. He attends to the baggage, the malls, the express business, sells tickets and is, besides, the telegraph operator."

I happened to meet General Rosser at Woodstock, where he was on a visit which I was told had been an nonneed beforehand so as to give his friends an opportu not not not be foreigned as as to give an interest and opportunity to arrange for a grand reception. The ex-commander of the Rebel." Laurel Brigade"—a title which it carned long before he was placed at the head of it, however—seems to be a better fed and more prosperous man than when I saw him sixteen or seventeen years ago in Minnesota, where he was then employed as an assistant engi neer by Jay Cooke & Co. in laying out and constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad between the Mississipple and the Red River of the North. He was in pretty hard straits at that time, but he worked manfully and, I hear, has made a moderate fortune out of lucky investments in that region, a thing which any man with his oppor tunities might easily do. There are threads of silver in the General's close-cropped hair and short mustache, and his form is more portly, but he is well preserved and indeed is in the prime of life. He has a fine farm in Albemarle County, where he lives during most of the year, and I understand that he is ambitious to enter public life as a Representative in Congress. His out break against Sheridan seems to have been a bid for popularity, but it resulted only in a notoriety which he has found to be not altogether pleasant, and which he would now be glad to have Virginians forget. The truth seems to be that among the ex Confederates of the Valley, thousands of whom are now stanch Republicans, General Sheridan is rather more popular than Rosser. An ex Confederate explained to me that the latter alienated many of his friends soon after the war, and that the alienation grewout of certain business transactions.

Senator Riddleberger is a poor man as Senators rate, but he owns and occupies a pleasant home on the out skirts of Woodstock. The house, which is of wood, is large and square. 't stands in a sightly place and every window and porch comm ands a view of me and forest of indescribable beauty. In this home, surrounded by his wife and seven bright, rollicking chilrounded by his wife and seven bright, rollicking children, Riddleberger is happier than a king. "This house is mine," he said with emphasis. "I worked hard night and day to build and pay for it before I went into politics, and it yields me all the happiness I have." The Senator referred with some lightness but still with emotion to his recent jail experiences. The jail is an old stone structure built in the last century and seems to be a strong place. It stands in the middle of the town at a corner of the two principal streets, and as we passed it Riddleberger observed: "There is the jail where I stay sometimes. You can see how conveniently it is placed." I fancy that his imprisonment was not very rigorous; and from what, I heard said by men of all shades of political opinion in Woodstock I gained the impression that he had the public sympath.

A man of much influence in Shenandoah County is Dr. Frank King, the president of the agricultural society and the proprietor of the Van Buren Iron Furnaces, situated some nine miles distant in a mountain valley. Dr. King is a "Massachusetts Yankee," apparently or Dr. King is a "Massachusetts Yankee," apparently on the shady side of fifty. "I was born and raised in Massachusetts." said he, "but I have been here twenty-one years-long enough to be entitled to vote-and I suppose may fairly call myself a Virginian." The dootor is not only a furnace owner and manager, but he takes a lively interest in live stock and is the owner of some of the finest cattle and horses in the State. When he bought the Van Buren Furnace—so named because it was built in Van Buren's Administration—it was only a name, having been ruined by free trade and war. He

handicapped by lack of railroad facilities, an ob-which the energetic owner hopes soon to remove goes without saying that Dr. King is a stanch Re-em and supporter of a tariff for the protection an velopment of American industries.

CURRENT ANECDOTES

HE TALKED BUSINESS,

New York Correspondence San Francisco Argonard.

They tell a curious story of old Christopher Meyer,
they tell a curious story of old Christopher Meyer,
was a workman in a factory where rabber stores were
made. He received the fabulous sum of one dollar
and a quarter a day. At might he worked out the details
of an invention for economizing in the number of men
employed in the factory. One day he finished his
muchine, carried it to the shop, and showel his bose
how well it would do the work of a dozen or twenty
men. The boss was thanderstruck; but before he could
examine the invention Meyer setzed a beg hammer
and knocked its delicate machinery into chaos.

"But I want that," professed the boss.

"I know you do," answered the workman, quietly,
"Come and see me to-morrow noon," continued the
head of the firm, pomponsity," and we will make some
arrangements—"
"I trou want to talk business with me," remarked

head of the firm, pomponsty, "and we will make some arrangements—"

"If you want to talk business with me," remarked the workman coolly, "You can come to my ledging at 7 o'clock to-night. Better not be late."

The 'millionaire was there at 7, Meyer was taken into the firm, and in a short time he was at the head of the business. He lives in New-Brunswick, N. J., in a pretentions house, and his sons are all well unrised. A short time ago the old man—he is more than seventy years of age—took it into ars mind to marry again, picked out a beautiful, influence opposition was prepared for the westding. Immense opposition was expected from the family, as old fleyer is worth teaching of society and the sensational press, all of the old mann facturer's friends, family, and connections backed him up heartly, and sent him off on his bridai tour looking and feeling like a major.

SHUGGLING WOMEN.
From The Boston Transcript.
The Listener has a friend who is always maintaining

SMUGGLING WOMEN.

From The Basion Transcript.

The Listener has a friend who is always maintaining that women have nothing at all of what we calls the "public conceinces"—the sense of civic responsibility and unwillingness to commit the wrong which is merely the "mainun prohibitum," and not the thing that wrong in itself. "No woman," he says, "would heafthy to smaggle or to violate the postal regulations as often a possible. Have you any dea of the number of writer messages which women send in or upon newspapers under one-cent stamps! As a Free Trader myself, I have a certain sympathy with samagding provided it is carried on without downright misrepresentation and lying. The trouble is, that when one attempts to get dittable articles in without paying the duty on them has tich a little, and we cannot been practising to doceive in this matter without suffering a certain moral deterioration. There were two ladies who came over from Larope on the last trip which I nade who actually loaded the backs of their dresses heavily with valuable eigars which they were bringing to hade members of their family. They found, after they had prepared them selves, that they could not sit down without smashing the capars, and they actually stood up it a back all the way up town in New York changing desperately to the sides of the carriage to save themselves from falling, and pulling down the curtains to avoid exposing their singular proceedings. This was to me an astonishing around of zeal and trouble shiply in order to smaggle something—for the male members of the ladies' family would no don't be quite as well contented with charts of their own selection as with those their female relative might bring them from Paris. I really believe that there are women who go abroad chiefly for the tin and excitement of smaggling something in on their return.

An excellent lady who heard fins diatribe was very indignant, and declared that she and her daughter had been abroad, and had positively smaggled nothing what excellent and women who go

ging."

But, mamma," said her danghter, plaintively, "didn't you know that I had twenty-live yards of Irish lines at the bottom of my trunk t".

Not: "said the mother, in shocked astonishment.

Well, I did. I told the inspectors, "Here's my trunk open; go for it now!" I knew that if I did that way they wouldn't really overhaul it. And they didn't. They pawed over a few innocent things at the top, and those twenty five yards of preclous lines, spread out clear at the bottom, slumbered peacefully without so much as a touch."

"If I had known that," said the mother, sternly, "I "If I had known that," said the mother, sternly, a should have told the officers.

Which incident shows that the smuggling instinct is a hard thing to eradicate, even in protectionist families.

Just as the Listener had proceeded to reduce the spirit on the part of his friend which led to his assumption that there is a disposition on the part of women in sciencia (a evade the postal regulations a newspaper from the man, wrapped and addressed in a feminine hand, was to call in for him. He opened it, and from the midst of it here dropped a pretty card of written addeux from a comple of ladies who were just starting on a journey, and who had, incidentally to the transmission of a newspaper which contained something they wanted him to read, sent this written card with both their manes signed upon it. And yet no people in the world could be more scrippinously honorals than these two ladies in every relation of life.

If it is true that women have much less sense of rehonorable than these two ladies in every relation of the If it is true that women have much less sense of responsibility in such matters, it is due, perhaps, to be fact that the business contact of men with the world gives thom a habit of compliance with the useful public regulations which are after all but an adjunct to their business. When a woman writes a message on the markin of a newspaper, or encloses a written eard in its folis, the chances are that the postal regulations never for an instant enter her mind. She has not enough contact with them to bring them very eronament; into her consciousness. A man, however, has occasion to learr them, and instinctively follows them.

GAMBLING IN 49 IN SAN FRANCISCO

GAMBLING IN '19 IN SAN FILLNCISCO.

From the Overland Mosthin.

There was a French woman who played the violat receiving \$100 a day therefor, and as woman were sale scarce in those days, whenever she left the saleon to go out on the street, every saleon around the square was emptled to get a look at her. In these saleons there were piles of gold, both in coin and in sacks of gold das, that would put some of our commercial banks of the present day to the bank, and long takes that had there crouplers ready to rake in or pay out as fast as the card were turned out. I have often watched some havine who was putting down his first ventures at play. On one occasion I saw at the same table two elegyment show their coin under another man's arm on the table. I knew them both and know of what I speak—we are all nertals after all.

after all.

Among other noted players was a Judge at that time, who made it a point every evening to go around from place to pince and make high play. Upon entering with rise attendant, who carried the sack, he would first at the after the player, then set down at a table and bar off every other player, then see his time of play at a limit, say twenty minutes or half as hour, the stake from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars, with the bank. Meantime to keep the crowd that would be in at the time, which would number for in three hundred up to near one thousand, he adways asked them all to take a drink, which meant 25 ceats a head for the bar, and if he wou he paid for the drinks; if ne lost the bank had them to pay for.

bar, and if he won be paid for the drinks, if ne lost the bank had them to pay for.

HE NEVER READ THAT NOTE.

From the Englate Express.

"Speaking of absent-mindedness," said the hotel clerk to the Expressionist, "that old fellow sitting over there by the window, sucking his cape, will some day forrest that he is on earth, and will come down to breakfast with a sined wrapped around him, doing the arreit act. He san old bachelot, and has hived here at least ten years. Last night a business-man oxiled to see him. He was in great haste. He wrote a note to be sent up to the old fellow's room, and then rushed off, saying, "that's a very important messace; please see that he gets in." When the call-boy got to the room he found that the old fellow had failon askeep in his chair worde reading. In eroom had grown dark. The boy weke the old fellow up, case him the note, and went out. After failing to find the match-safe, and after going through his pockets with the success, he discovered the note in his hand. What did the man do but twist it up, light the paper in a gas jet in the hallway, and after lighting his own gas loosed all over his room for the note. He don't knew what the message was, nor who sent it, nor how important it was, and I have forzotten now the business man looked. He has been sucking that cane over there all day, thinking about it, and cursing the call-boy."

AN INSTANCE OF POETIC JUSTICE.

AN INSTANCE OF POETIC JUSTICE.

From The Justice i Weekly.

Did you ever hear of poetic justice i Let me give you an instance. You've never been on the road, so maybe you will not enjoy the story quite as much as another drummer would, but to give you a little insicht into the real essence of my tale you must know that the ordinary cross-roads storekeeper has an indelible idea that he is a man of great importance. Therefore, when an ordinary travelling salesman comes in, even though the house he represents may be able to buy out the storekeeper a dozen times and then make a petty cash item of the transaction, he receives him at his due convenience with a paironizing and condescending are that is call and wormwood to the drummer, but which he hears as one of the concomitant evils of his calling. However, to get to the story.

Last week I was awaiting the convenience of one of these or aristocrats " whose store is in a small inhabit town in this State. While I was patiently puriting in my time on a convenient chair a gentleman, carrying two grips similar to those used by drummers, entered with a business like air, and putting his baggage upon the feet began to make a minute inspection of the contents of the show-cases. The autocrat was arranging his window and now and then casting an interested glance into a dreamaker's workroom opposite. He paid no particular attention to the new arrival, supposing him, as he afterward tearfully remarked, to be "only a drummer." The stranger glanced at him several times and was planty growing inapatient. Finally he evidently decided that had waited iong enough, and with a muttered exclamation that he couldn't buy anything if he wasn't always anything, he seized his grips and vanished finough the door before the astonished jeweler could recover his scatered senses.

They were still more widely scattered a few days after-

tered senses.

They were still more widely scattered a few days afterward when he learned that his competitor, a few blocks away, had sold the stranger a pair of diamend car rings and a 2-carat stud. Now when a drummer comes into his store the autocrat's obsequious manners airnost make his visitor's hair stand on end in astonishment.

POLITENESS.

From The Irich Times.

A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady friend, one day discovered a morkey belonging to a litherant organ-grinder seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in packet and hat, availed the onset us such undisturbed tranquility that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre.

Both rosimals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the sog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and was about to make a spring for the intuder. At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat.

The effect was magical. The dog's head and tall dropped, and he sneaked off to the house, refusing the leave it until his points but, mysterious guest he departed.

PUSSY'S MYSTERIOUS FATE.

PUSSY'S MYSTERIOUS FATE.

From The Boston Budent, as acryants an Irish girl as cook and an English one as second girl. The latter has been but a short time in this country, and has a particular aversion to the family cat, while the feline pet has the good fortune to bask in the suiting to of the cook's favor. For two or three days the call was missing, and the cook, after hunting everywhere as thought it possible for the animal to be, asked the second girl: "Louisa, you haven't done anything to the cat, have you?" "Done anything with the cat," repeate the one addressed, "I 'ate it." "At the cat," relating the cook in horror. "Pais, then, I'll give notice to less immediately. I'll not be under the same reof with